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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

No Big Profits
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Buy the Finest
Blackberry wine for medicinal use, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
Will restore grey hair to its original color.

Beaver Academy.
For Young Men and Boys. Opens September 10 1866
Rev. R. T. Taylor, col

Kenwood Boarding School
For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re opens September 11.
Send for a catalogue. eod

Cold Soda Water at Craig's.

Buy Good Old English Ale,
Porter, and Stout at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market Street.

Pittsburgh Grand Gift Concert.
The Grand Gift Concert will positively take place at City Hall next Monday evening, July 30. No further postponement necessary. Tickets selling rapidly. The balance of tickets will be for sale at our office, No. 70 Fifth street, second floor *Chronicle* Building, until the concert commences. Ticket agents must make their reports by next Monday forenoon, or sooner, if convenient. No payment received for tickets after the drawing commences. Agents must have our receipts bearing our seal, to show ticked holders, if necessary, that their tickets were paid for. We allow no one to settle with agents outside of our office. See advertisement in another column, McDonald, Thomson & Co.

The Portland Fire—A Card.
The North American Fire Insurance Company has paid its losses at Portland, and received from the assured the following testimonial:
PORTLAND, ME., July 9, 1866.
The undesigned having held policies in the North American Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., bear grateful testimony to the prompt and liberal manner the same have been adjusted and paid, thereby alleviating the losses sustained by the recent terrible conflagration. We cordially recommend the North American, of Hartford, to the confidence and patronage of the public:
J. E. Donnell
Woodman, True & Co.' A. N. Noyes & Son,
Deering, Milliken & Co. Charles Sawyer,
Edward Swan, H. M. Bryan,
Edwin B. Hovey, R. Wright, M. D.,
Geo. B. Hay, J. A. Mitchell,
Thomas B. Parsons, S. H. Weeks,
Nathan J. Lewis, Jr. Thomas Adams, M.D.
J. C. Woodman, H. S. Kaler & Co.,
H. O. H. Cook & Co., by S. S. Hovey, agt'y. C. H. Breed & Co.,
De Witt Bridges, Joseph S. Jewett.
Dunham, Wickham,
OFFICE OF THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.
WM. BENNETT, JR., Secretary.

2 JOHN B. ELDREDGE, President.
HARTFORD, July 12, 1866.
To the Patrons of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company:
The Old Connecticut takes pleasure in announcing to its patrons that the disastrous conflagration in Portland, on the 4th of July, has in no way effected the soundness or promptness of the last declared and paid its 25th dividend, and the money is in bank to pay every dollar of its losses, most of which have been adjusted as d paid. The claims already adjusted and those in the hands of the adjusters, which is expected will be still further reduced by adjustment now being made. After paying every dollar of its losses, it has a cash surplus of $50,000; can reinsure every risk, and show a larger percentage of surplus than, with very few exceptions, any company now doing business.
S. W. THOMPSON & CO.,
Burke's Building, 59 Fourth Street,
Agents for the above Company.

The Daily Commercial

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1866. NO. 271

THE Democracy are beginning to note and be concerned at the fact, that the President, in filling the offices, don't say turkey once to them while for a short time he has been making appointments, but so far as is known, he has not taken a single copperhead. Says a dispatch to the New York *Commercial*: "The President's appointments yesterday embrace several decided Yes and Abolitionists, and no person was nominated who had not voted the Union ticket during the war."

THE CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDRY, TROY.—This new establishment has commenced work and is now running very successfully. It employs but twenty moulders at present, but as soon as flasks are completed will enlarge its force. Moulders are on foot for the establishment of another co-operative foundry. Some twenty persons or more are already interesting themselves, and the matter will assume a tangible shape. The new foundry, if the idea is carried out, will confine itself mostly to jobbing, which is considered as the most remunerative in the world. The men engaged in this enterprise were unable for a time to join their brethren of the other Association, but have since managed to put themselves in a position where they can also derive the benefits of co-operation,

BLACKBERRIES.—From all quarters we hear of large crops of wild berries of every kind, particularly black and huckleberries. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Wednesday says: The "oldest inhabitant" cannot recollect a season when blackberries were plentier than they are at present. The Parkersburg packets make their trips now only for the purpose of carrying passengers. If any one doubts the assertion let him ask Booth, Battelle & Co.

Yesterday there were sold off the Julia No. 2, before eight o'clock in the morning, no less than one hundred bushels. We are not in favor of such a trade, are we not right in saying that the city will, in all likelihood, be overgrown with blackberry bushes next summer?

SHERMAN'S LAST.—When General Sherman passed through Burlington, Vt., on his way to Canada, the citizens, as usual, called upon him to make a speech. He declined politely and facetiously. He said that our country was at present prosperous and happy; that speech making only made disturbance, and that every man should mind his own business. If the Vermonters could only keep the waters of Lake Champlain from going out of their boundaries, would be first rate waters of the Mississippi. If he could ever serve the State of Vermont rightfully and properly, he was willing to do so.

A MAN named Stewart Sanford, residing in Jew Albany, Indiana, discovered on the night f the 17th inst., one of the editors of the New Albany *Commercial* in company with Mrs. Sanford, in a close room, with doors and windows ut and locked. The editor was hauled out by e collar, but escaped the infliction of summary punishment by taking to his heels.

ELOPEMENT IN CINCINNATI.—Dr. J. M. Foswho has been associated with a celebrated r doctor at the Burnet House for several onths, eloped early Saturday morning with e daughter of a respectable widow lady resideg across the river. No trace of the fugitives s been obtained. The mother goes armed ith a pistol and is swearing vengeance.

COLFAX NOT A CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE. Mr. Speaker Colfax has repeatedly declined being a candidate for Senator from Indiana, preferring to serve the district which has so often nferred on him the honor of representing her n the National councils. He has been renomited for Congress from the South Bend District, and will leave on the day of adjournment r his home to canvass his district for a reection.

The official report of mortality in New York t week will show an aggregate of upwards of fifteen hundred deaths; in other words, some o hundred in excess of the estimates of Saty. People, in view of these facts, are looking on the progress of the cholera with less concency than has been the case all along. ny families are leaving the city under the ipid apprehension that they are safer in the untry than in the city. Still, there are no signs ywhere of panic.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democratic State Executive Committee ve appointed to the Philadelphia Convention following delegates at large: Governor rtter, Bigler and Packer, and Chief Justice odward. The following Congressional delees from the Western part of the State have been appointed: Seventeenth district—m. H. Irwin, Hon. James S. Negley, Eighteenth district—Gen. Alfred P. McCalmont, Hon. Joel Church. Twenty-first district—Hon. Darwin Foster, H. W. Williams. Twenty-second district—Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, George P. nilton, Esq. Twenty-third district—Hon. ias. Cass, Gen. Wm. Sirwell. Twenty-fourth district—Hon. Jesse Lazear, Hon. Wm. kins.

r. Forney brought himself forward for United States Senator. Mr. Stephens was brought ard by some friends. In complying with r request to stand he said no man fit for poion would bring himself forward. Some peo- thought Mr. Stevens guessed at Mr. Forney.

To the question whether he did, Mr. Stevens returned the following reply:

HARRISBURG: I see your Copperhead papers say- that some remarks in my letter had reference to National Politics. This is a mistaken- ow of no act of his in reference to that of- which was improper under the circumstan- There is no man in whose hands I would willingly trust the cause of human free- than in those of THADDEUS STEVENS.

M. W. GEIST, Esq., Editor.

Stevens, therefore holds to the principle, did not specially intend to apply it to Mr. ey—though Mr. Forney's is the only existase to which it does apply.

OHIO.

e time set for holding Congressional Union ventions in the Northern Ohio Districts, is, r as we are informed, as follows:

th, Mr. Hubbell's.....August 22.
h, Gen. Buckland's..... " 14.
enth, Mr. Welker's..... " 16.
dred'th, Gen. Garfield's..... " 16.

r. Delano and Judge Spalding, members of present Ohio Union delegation in Congress been renominated. No other nominations yet been made by the Union party of the

the Tenth Ohio District Mr. Ashley will nominated without opposition. The Demo- c nominee will be General Henry S. Sonn, who was a good war record and is popular with the Feniens. Our friend Ashley will be elected by 1,000 majority on the home vote.

AN INDORSEMENT.

guest Belmont, Chairman of the "National ocratic Committee," has written a letter ing his support to the Philadelphia Convenmovement. He says that the call for that movement "embodies the time-honored principles of the great Democratic party," which s "stand with unwavering devotion by President Johnson's administration, through dent Administrations with the doctrines and- have so long been the cherished principles of arty which placed him in power."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Congress to Adjourn on Saturday.

National Currency Amendment Postponed.

Framing a New Army Bill.

Senator Fowler, of Tenn., Takes His Seat.

Senator Wade Opposed to Adjournment.

Vallandigham & Co. Not Admitted to the White House.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1866.

Adjournment.

Both Houses of Congress finally agreed to-day to adjourn on Saturday at noon.

The House

Did not have a quorum to-day at one time, until Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, was sworn in. Most of the day in the latter body was devoted to considering unimportant bills from the Military Committee, after which the voluminous measure to amend the National Currency Act, or Banking Law, was discussed, and then postponed to next session. The Committee on Banking has spent several months in perfecting this bill, and they took its temporary defeat with great regret.

New Army Bill.

The only important measure which remains to be passed is the new army bill. A Committee of Conference were hard at work to-day in forming a new bill, which will be acceptable to both Houses.

Sworn In.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Sherman presented the credentials of Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, and the new Senator was sworn in. Mr. Patterson, the other Tennessee Senator, was not present. It is said that his credentials will be referred to the Judiciary Committee, to ascertain how soon they have been adjusted and paid its 25th dividend, and the money is in bank to pay every dollar of its losses, most of which have been adjusted as d paid. The claims already adjusted and those in the hands of the adjusters, which is expected will be still further reduced by adjustment now being made. After paying every dollar of its losses, it has a cash surplus of $50,000; can reinsure every risk, and show a larger percentage of surplus than, with very few exceptions, any company now doing business.

S. W. THOMPSON & CO.,
Burke's Building, 59 Fourth Street,
Agents for the above Company.

Trouble Between Whites and Negroes—Civil Officers Set at Defiance.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
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FORTRESS MONROE, July 25.—The United States steamer Tuscarora returned yesterday morning from the scene of the disturbance on the eastern shore of Virginia, near Drummondtown, between the Pocomoke and the negroes. It appears the trouble originated in a band of white men banding themselves together for the purpose of searching for one named Couch, who, a few days previous, had attempted to outrage the person of a white lady. The negroes were robbed of their arms and money, when they made complaint to the civil authorities, who issued warrants for the arrest of eleven of the white men. The 14th inst. was set apart for the hearing of the case at a village named Woodstock. On that day, about a hundred well-armed white men assembled, swearing that they would kill every nigger who attempted to testify, and threatened the magistrate, Mr. Ivis, with violence if he proceeded and continued. The magistrate seeing the state of affairs, indorsed upon the warrants "Cannot be served," and returned them to the court

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In making out the apportionment for Representatives, do the South get a representation for all the negroes or only for three-fifths? And do we in the same way get representation for ours in the North? Please answer in your next issue. T. D. P.

We suppose that in the former Slave States, the inequalities of representation introduced by the institution will leontinue as they have been till they are rectified by law. So far as they are or shall be represented in the General Government at all, it will be under the apportionment of 1809, and their representation will embrace three-fifths of the people who have been slaves, until the old rule shall be amended, Whether this will be done before the census of 1870, we have no means of knowing. We have the opinion, however, that after the great and radical changes that have taken place in the country, a change of the law of representation should be made, to conform to that which has ocurrred in the status of an eighth of the population.

It will be seen by our correspondent and by every intelligent citizen, that this is the essential point contemplated in the pending amendment to the Constitution. It is designed to secure, what we have never yet had, equal and just representation in the General Government for all portions of the country. And it will be seen also, by every intelligent citizen, that this is the central point of the controversy between the Republican party and the opposition North and South, the former being in favor of equality and justice, and the latter being intent on giving to the Southern States a greater excess of representation than they had before the war. If the Constitution is not amended, before the next census and apportionment, all the late slaves, instead of three-fifths, will enter into the enumeration on which representation will be apportioned, and the late Slave States, instead of having say twenty members of Congress, in excess of what equal justice would give, them, will have not less than thirty-four.

This monstrous wrong, whether in its past form or in its prospective aggravated enormity, it is the design of the pending amendment to obviate by an article which will make the number of representatives proportionate, in all the States alike, to the number of enfranchised citizens, leaving it to each State to say who shall and who shall be enfranchised. A more just rule cannot be imagined. Applicable in all the States North and South, it secures just representation in the General Government, without disturbing the rights of States, or involving the question of negro suffrage, while it does away with the old wrong of making property a basis of political representation in one part of the country and refusing it in another.

It was bad enough to have had a different *kind* of representation, as well as a different proportion, in the Southern States, and to have had slave *property* weighed against free *men*, in determining the number of members of Congress. It was bad enough to have all our legislative interests and our interests in the Presidential elections, as they have often been, decided by the excess of votes that represented nothing but negro slaves. But it is worse to have all the same interests left in the *same hands*, with an *increase* of power, as they would be without an amendment of the Constitution. And when the Constitution has been amended, so as to abolish slavery, it is but just and reasonable, in fact, it is but a logical and legal sequence, that the provision for slave representation be annulled along with the institution, and that the representation of the persons who were slaves cease at the same time, or be provided for by a new law. And it is most preposterous and unjust, that those, who have had twenty members of Congress and twenty votes in electing Presidents, beyond what they were entitled to, in equity, should as a *consequence* of their rebellion now have thirty-four.

Yet this is the great party question which the Union Republicans have with their opponents, at this hour. This is the essential point involved in the reconstruction policies. For the attainment of the political advantages manifestly connected with the possession of this excess of representation, the old coalition of the Democrats and the South is now in the process of being formed. To this design the Philadelphia Convention is to be subservient—first to secure the unjust advantage and then to make it perpetual, by a sectional and party ascendency in the Government, for all sectional and party purposes. The pretense set up, that it is in the interest of immediate restoration, with the Republicans opposed to it, is a deceptive one. The difference is not about the time, but about the mode. If the mode of restoration were such as accorded with justice and safety to the country, the Republican party wishes no delay. But it sees that the mode insisted on by the revived coalition, strangely acceded to by a few mistaken or perverted Republicans, is contrary to justice, and dangerous to the country, as it gives to the late rebels and traitors vast political advantages from their rebellion, and renders nugatory all the essential decisions of the war in favor of liberty and equality in political rights."

The inquiry of our correspondent with reference to the North, is in fact answered by the above remarks. The Republican party, in the true spirit of patriotism that has characterized it always, wishes for one principle and rule of representation for all the States, North and South. If the amended Constitution should deprive a Northern State of a member in Congress, let it be so. We go by the uniform rule. The question whether negroes shall or shall not vote, is left to the States, to become a question when the States change their constitutions. It is not a question in the general politics of the Union. But we are not willing that negroes shall be represented in Congress and in Presidential elections, to such an extent as to be decisive of the great interests of the country. It is the Democrats and the late rebels who go in for wholesale negro representation in the elections of the country. They are willing and anxious to stand in the halls of Congres for a constituency that never voted and that they say are no more fit than cattle to vote. The intelligent and honest Republicans are not disposed to accede to such a monstrous insult to republican government. Even the English people have had the manliness to oppose and overthrow the "rotten borough" representation, and that which the anti-republican coalition is striving to fix on this country forever is infinitely worse.

TENNESSEE IN FULL COMMUNION.

The act of admitting the Tennessee Senators and Members to their seats in Congress is being received by the country with demonstrations of satisfaction which fully attest with what patient anxiety the people have waited for this consummation. From these demonstrations, and the many evidences of the general joy, Congress will be able to learn how unwise it would have been to delay longer, and the certainty with which it might have counted on popular approval had it chosen to admit the delegation months ago.

The President, in giving his sanction to the joint resolution while yet he protested against the preamble, did a wise thing and showed far greater wisdom than he did in the striking an attitude of opposition to the Constitutional Amendment and at the same time against his policy. His protest against the preamble was harmless so long as he gave his approval to the resolution. The resolution of admission was complete within itself and not necessarily related to the reasons recited,—the reasons might be good or bad, but the resolution when acted upon, was conclusive. It may turn out that the ratification of the amendment by the Tennessee Legislature was irregular, but the admission of the delegation to Congress could not be affected one way or other thereby. So far from there being any legal connection between the act and the reasons assigned, the delegation might just as well have been admitted before the reasons assigned existed. On grounds of policy only can the delay be defended.

But the public heart rejoices over the act, even at this late day, and the chief regret is that the other ten States are not ready to come in on the same terms.

MR. COWAN'S HALLUCINATION.

In his last attempt at self-defense, Senator COWAN professes himself under deep concern of mind for the maintenance of "the Union party" against the machinations of the terrible "Radicals." No QUIXOTTE ever manifested more valor than he does in this self-imposed championship. It is the "Radicals," with Mr. STEVENS at their head, that have "full swing" in Congress, and are running the country and everybody with it to perdition—and unless the Senator can succeed in bringing up the Union party, whereof he is leader and champion, there will be few things left in the world worthy of his prayers and efforts.

The confusion of ideas, and the general obfuscation of facts as here shown, are amusing as well as entirely characteristic. But frightened as the Senator still is, even to the shrieking point, lest "Abolition" should prevail—as though slavery was not abolished, and he did not help with his vote to abolish it; sleepless and worried as he is about negro suffrage—how could we expect from him anything less confused or less obfuscated on any topic whatever? The grave Senator who will keep on accusing everybody of the heresy of "Abolition," who is continually afflicted with the negro suffrage nightmare and the delusion that the terrible "Radicals," all horned and hoofed, are riding rough-shod over everybody in general, and the poor, down-trodden Union party, the object of his tenderest affections, in particular,—who claims that while he has stood firm as a rock, with his eye all the while sternly fixed on the Constitution, (the true exposition of which, in these degenerate times, he only is capable,) the Democratic party have come over to him in a body and deposited their bag and baggage at his feet,—we say the Senator who floats in such an intellectual atmosphere, and has such strange fancies, is no common man and should be judged by no common rules. Were this not so, we should point out in him what, in the ordinary type of mankind, would be deemed inconsistency and nonsense. But for this, we should attempt to show him precisely where he stands; how utterly ridiculous and puerile are his shrieks about the dangers to be feared from "Abolition," his warning-cry against the imminence of negro suffrage, and the pretended concern he keeps up for the integrity of the Union party.

Experience shows that victims of hallucination, and obfuscated persons generally, and from whatever cause, will be frequently persuaded by those whom through some freak of the fancy or for some real reason, they recognise as worthy of their confidence. In this view of the case, we must refer COWAN as to the editor of the New York *Times*, a co-laborer in the Philadelphia movement, and who, in an article in the issue of Tuesday, takes up the subject which has so disordered the Senator's brain—the Union Party and the terrible "Radicals," their connection with results in Congress and their relative positions before the country. The Senator will probably instantly pronounce the editor mad. Here is what the *Times* says:

"One notable point has been gained. Whatever else may be open to controversy, the theory of State suicide—of the political relations of the States lately in rebellion—has now been demolished. A decisive majority of the Union party have affirmed, in effect, that Tennessee has not been out of the Union, is in the Union now, irrespective of any action of the present Congress; and what is true in respect to Tennessee is equally true of all other Southern States. The case of one is, to this extent, the case of all. The authority exercised by the one party to control the action of the other, in this, may ratify the amendment or they may reject it; but at least the reference to them implied their existence as states and not as Territories. The subjugation doctrine, then—the most ultra of all the ultrisms on which Radical philosophy has invented since the war—is abandoned in the house of its friends. Men may talk about it when they have nothing better to fall back upon, but for all practical purposes it has disappeared from the field of politics.

"True, the preamble eventually agreed to by both Houses declares that Tennessee 'can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States;' and, of course, the same reservation applies to the other States. But the words of a preamble cannot alter the essential conditions of the case. They who have for months opposed the admission of Tennessee may be pardoned for their desire to save what remains of their consistency; they may derive consolation from the repetition of a form of faith which they have at length superseded by more liberal works. But the fact remains that Tennessee has done nothing now beyond exercising power vested in it as a State. And, being all the time a State, as the reference logically implies, its constitutional relations to the Union were as sound, as comprehensive, as just, before the ratification of the amendment as after the transmitting of Brownlow's disgraceful dispatch. The difference is in the restoration of its constitutional position of the State. Its right to representation, abstractly considered, was as good prior to the recent proceedings of its Legislature as now. Congress has changed, and the change is happy by a divergence from Radicalism. If the preamble afford any relief in the circumstances, there are few who will be illiberal enough to begrudge its enjoyment.

"And the clamor for negro suffrage is simultaneously laboced. The doctrine of State suicide and the doctrine of compulsory and universal negro suffrage fall together. The Union Party put an end to both, the Radicals looking on helplessly, and some of them even helping to consummate the work. When the critical moment arrived, scarcely a legislator hinted at the alleged ability of Congress to dictate upon the subject to a State which had exercised one of its attributes of sovereignty; and but a small handful favored the idea of enacting a suffrage condition, to be compiled with before regaining Congressional Representation. The pet dogma of the Radicals was successfully demolished. For the action of both Houses substantially concedes the right of a State to determine its own franchise. And inasmuch as the formal admission of Tennessee involves its possession of republican institutions, it follows that Congress repudiates the Radical notion that the enfranchisement of the negro is essential to the maintenance of republican principles.

"In these particulars and in this way the proceedings of Congress with reference to Tennessee are gratifying signs of the relative weakness of Radicalism when the Union party is brought face to face with vital issues. By committees, by reports and resolutions, by successful resistance to the Executive, by preventing conciliatory and constitutional action, and by infusing into the debates of the session its own spirit of bitterness, the Radical element has undoubtedly proved its potency. But the admission of Tennessee in the manner described and upon the grounds stated, establishes the controlling power of the moderate elements when united. As against Conservative Republicans and Conservative Democrats, the Radicals are subject to restraint; and, being restrained, there are among them those who make a virtue of necessity and vote for propositions to which, on their own showing, they are fundamentally opposed.

"For this result, however, let us not forget that much is due to the better sense of elements freer than the extreme Radical. Among those who voted for the joint resolution were several to whom certain parts of it are objectional. There are Republicans, and there are Democrats who, considered alone and by party, would have modified it in one degree or another. To have attempted that, would have been to defeat the whole effort, to delay for months a most important initiatory step, and to delight the Radicals by playing their game. Moderation and mutual concession averted this result; and the country now has the satisfaction of seeing Congress committed to a proceeding which, with all its defects, indicates the weakness of Radicalism when brought to a fair trial of its strength,"

We leave Senator COWAN and Mr. RAYMOND to settle between themselves the question whether the Union party or the terrible "Radicals" have gained the day and which is now uppermost. Meanwhile the great body of the Union party, so far as we can judge, in view of both the past and present, are serene and confident, and nothing that Mr. COWAN can do will make them otherwise.

WEED, SEWARD and RAYMOND are hard at work heading off the Copperheads who are bound to control the Philadelphia Convention. From present appearances these gentlemen, although they originated the movement, will have hard work to get into the convention, and harder still to remain, unless they are prepared to forswear their faith and take the black veil of Copperheadism.

The London *Times*, sympathizing with Austria, says: "Bleeding at every pore, stricken to their knees, Austria still holds her sword pointed to the enemy, and gazes on the threatening front of his advance with a heroic resolve to die with honor."

INTERNAL REVENUE.

22nd District, 1865----1866.

Pittsburgh as a Manufacturing City.

Great Increase the Last Year.

Important Statistics.

The following tables show the total assessments, excepting the annual income, tax, in the 22d district of Pennsylvania, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1865, and June 30th, 1866:

For the Year ending June 30, 1866.	For the year ending June 30, 1865.
Manufactures and Productions.	Manufactures and Productions.
Banks, Bankers, Capitalists, &c.	Banks, Bankers, Capitalists, &c.
Brokers.	Brokers.
Auctioneers.	Auctioneers.
Distillers.	Distillers.
Rectifiers.	Rectifiers.
Brewers.	Brewers.
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.	Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.
Peddlers.	Peddlers.
Billiard Tables.	Billiard Tables.
Bowling Alleys.	Bowling Alleys.
Theatres, Concerts, &c.	Theatres, Concerts, &c.
Gas Companies.	Gas Companies.
Canal Companies.	Canal Companies.
Slaughtering.	Slaughtering.
Railroad Companies.	Railroad Companies.
Refined Petroleum.	Refined Petroleum.
Crude Petroleum.	Crude Petroleum.
Petroleum Stills.	Petroleum Stills.
Tax Assessed on Dividends.	Tax Assessed on Dividends.
Insurance Companies.	Insurance Companies.
Telegraph Companies.	Telegraph Companies.
Express Companies.	Express Companies.
Passenger Cars.	Passenger Cars.
Sleeping Cars.	Sleeping Cars.
Freight Cars.	Freight Cars.
Horses.	Horses.
Carriages.	Carriages.
Gold and Silver Plate.	Gold and Silver Plate.
Gold and Silver Watches.	Gold and Silver Watches.
Pleasure Yachts.	Pleasure Yachts.
Tax on Deposits.	Tax on Deposits.
Circulation.	Circulation.
Dividends, &c.	Dividends, &c.
Total.	Total.

Monthly Receipts.	1865.	1866.
July	$126,000 00	$182,000 00
August	126,000 00	182,000 00
September	126,000 00	182,000 00
October	126,000 00	182,000 00
November	126,000 00	182,000 00
December	126,000 00	182,000 00
January	126,000 00	182,000 00
February	126,000 00	182,000 00
March	126,000 00	182,000 00
April	126,000 00	182,000 00
May	126,000 00	182,000 00
June	126,000 00	182,000 00
Total	$1,512,000 00	$2,184,000 00

The rates of assessment on incomes for 1865 are not completed, consequently we are not able to give the aggregate amount. The amount assessed for 1865 was $1,229,249 50, and the assessments for the incomes now due will not vary much from that sum.

By comparing the two tables, above given, it will be seen that there has been an increase in the aggregate amount of revenue in each month of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, over that of June 30th, 1865, excepting the months of December and March. For the whole year it will be seen that the Government will receive $617,810 82 more revenue than was assessed upon the district the previous year.

The returns of manufactures and productions exhibit a most gratifying increase, and present an imposing view of the magnitude to which these branches of our wealth have attained in this district. The total revenue to the Government for the year ending June 30th, 1865, on these branches, was $1,402,225 71, and for the year just assessed it amounts to $2,480,309 67, an increase of $1,078,083 96 in one year.

The census of 1860 foots up the annual value of products, *for the whole of Allegheny county*, at $26,963,379. These figures have gone over the world as facts. The present assessment of tax for one year, on manufactures and productions, besides the government a revenue of nearly two and a half millions of dollars per annum, and *represents a capital of more than two hundred millions of dollars*, and this in only the Pittsburgh portion of Allegheny county. Certainly we must be rapidly increasing in this branch of our wealth, or the world has been deceived and our people greatly wronged by the publication of such a statement as that of the census of 1860,—published and compiled at an enormous expense to the Government.

The census of 1860 give the total annual value of animals slaughtered at $254,714. This embraces the whole county of Allegheny. A tax is now paid to the Government on animals slaughtered amounting to $8,149 54, for the year ending June 30, 1866, and $6,339 52 for the previous year, representing a capital many times greater than that shown by the census returns, and this is only for the Pittsburgh portion of the county. The amount in the Allegheny city portion of the county will certainly equal this.

The tax on sales for the year ending June 30, 1865, exceeded that of the one just ended, to the amount of $11,472 90.

The revenue to the Government on fermented liquors, for the year just closed, amounts to $82,805 70; an increase of $18,473 34 over that of the previous year. The census of 1860 gives the annual value of malt liquors in Allegheny county at $491,785. The business must be rapidly increasing, for the brewers are now paying one-sixth of that amount as an annual tax.

The revenue on distilled spirits has decreased $59,416 30 within the year.

The tables also show a falling off in the tax on refined oil to the amount of $89,015 75.

The Revenue on Deposits, Circulation, Dividends, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1865, was $370,756 54, and for the year just ended, $239,637 01, a decrease of $131,119 53.

The amount may vary a little, as the footing for the last quarter on Capital, Deposits and Circulation, and also the last semi-annual dividend return, are not yet complete, but near enough to give a close estimate,

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The last European advices somewhat simplify, and at the same time increase the interest in the European situation. France will not, it seems, interfere to save Austria by armed or other mediation, the relations of France with Prussia and Italy being cordial. The alleged arming by France, therefore, must have some other solution, and it may be found in the the contingency yet to arise, but not improbable, whereby Russia will be brought into the field. The Bear has already showed his teeth and uttered a meaning growl, a warning to France not to undertake too much. Strangely enough, from France comes the authoritative announcement that there is no truth in its reports which provoked the Bear. But French denials are understood.

Austria, rather than give up her position in Germany and make that extraordinary concession to Prussia, and at the same time surrender Venetia, and perhaps something besides to Italy, is preparing for further resistance: but it must be with hardly any hope of success. Her concession to Hungary shows the strait she is in. The result of the struggle, soon to be renewed, must be against her, to be followed by still greater exactions, and probably by the total collapse of the Austrian Empire, unless—and here is the point of interest—Russia should undertake to avert such a fate, and this she would do rather than see the power of France farther augmented.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE INSTITUTION.

There has been a vast amount of tears and talk over the wreck and ruin of the Constitution. Several parties seem to be deeply distressed by this catastrophe. Most conspicuous among the mourners are those who, for four years, were sworn to another Constitution and in deadly combat against that of the United States. Next to them sits, weeping for the violated Constitution, a sympathising company whose faces have not been lighted with a smile since the election of 1860. Under many embarrassments, these parties condoled with each other during all the contest about Constitutions and Governments. Since the contest ended, their sorrows for the Constitution have had freer flow, and they throw themselves into each other's arms and mingle their tears and plaints together.

Our sympathy with these sorrowing people is somewhat modified on discovering that by the Constitution they mean the "*Institution*," once tenderly cherished by both classes as a lever of political power. Its abolition is the overthrow of the Constitution. The "corner stone" being moved, how can the great structure stand! It is the "Institution" that they lament. *Hinc lachrymæ*—hence the tears. In half their doleful arguments and all their lamentations, the words might be interchanged and Institution would suit the sense as well as Constitution.

And even the late fresh accessions to the mourning circle catch the same dialect, and mingle the terms "Radical" and "Abolitionist" almost as freely in their talk of the Constitution, Constitution with them, too, means "Institution." Keep the Constitution from amendment, and all the political advantages of the Institution will remain as they were or be largely increased, to those who have hitherto enjoyed them. This is the secret of the grief and outcry about the Constitution.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Three million dollars worth of gold reached San Francisco from the interior of California during the month of June.

The importation of English skylards is urged by one of the Boston newspapers, in order to counteract the ravages of insects in this country. The British hedge sparrow is far better adapted to this want. They will never leave a locality when once domesticated.

A mountain team of six horses attached to an empty wagon took fright a few days ago when half down Mount Washington, N. H., and precipitated the carriage over the embankment far down the gorge, and killing, in their mad career, two of the horses. Fortunately, there were no parties ascending the mountain during the flight of the frightened animals.

The Sophomore class at Amherst College has been suspended, because it refused to compete for the gymnasium first prize, under the impression that injustice had been done last year.

The Toledo *Commercial* says that since the 18th of June wheat has declined 62c per bushel; from that date to Monday alone the decline was from 15 to 20c.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the meeting of the National Convention in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, have selected the Skating Park grounds, at Broad and Wallace streets, as the site for the erection of a Wigwam, of sufficient capacity to accommodate about 10,000 people. The building will be 150 by 200 feet, and will contain a gallery for spectators.

Pigeons in immense numbers have congregated in Stephen township, Canada West, and are rearing their young. They selected a piece of woods about two miles square, and every tree seems to be filled with their nests. Sportsmen have made unrelenting war upon them without appearing to have diminished their numbers.

Work at the United States Arsenal on the Schuylkill is almost entirely suspended. During the war there were nine hundred men employed there, and at one time about ten thousand sewing women were supplied with work.

A tenant house company has been chartered in Toledo, Ohio, with a capital of $100,000. A number of brick dwelling houses are to be erected and rented before next winter sets in. It is expected that the investment will pay twelve per cent.

Mr. J. W. Shively, of New York city, has taken out a patent for a railroad rail joint, which is so constructed and placed in position that the rails will be firmly connected together, so that they shall yield either in a horizontal or vertical direction, and the hammering of the ends of the rails by the car wheels totally prevented, and the rails rendered equally as firm and solid as if they were constructed of a continuous bar of metal.

The Evansville trade of Evansville, Indiana, last year was as follows: Groceries, $3,000,000; dry goods, $1,670,000; boots and shoes, $861,000; clothing, $848,000; hardware, $438,000; drugs, $185,000; liquors, $833,000; making with the houses not classified, a total of $10,882,000. Mackey & Co. sold one house in that city for $200,000.

A rare opportunity is offered our manufacturers and merchants to promote American commerce in the growing empire of Brazil, by sending to the Industrial Exposition (held in Rio next October) specimens of our manufactures, which are best suited to local wants, machinery adapted to the cultivation and preparation of sugar, rice and Indian corn; hand looms for plantations; cheap domestics, denims and prints; hardware, glass ware, woodenware, paper, (writing, wrapping and wall,) soap, umbrellas, shoes, &c.

A special dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says that at Hilton Head, South Carolina, the Mayor Kirk's plantation at Bonnie Doon, the foreman, a Southern white man named Hodge, was unable to work the plantation hands to his satisfaction, as whipping was not allowed by the authorities, a detail of two colored soldiers was solicited and obtained, who, instead of acting as mediators, assumed the character of taskmasters, and for the non performance of the allotted tasks, Hodge, Packer, of the 144th Illinois, Marking, Packer, of the 144th Illinois, Marking, Packer, of the 144th Illinois, Marking

The Daily Commercial

THE GERMANS FATHERLAND.

As some curiosity has been evoked by quotations from Arndt's famous song of the "German's Fatherland," we give the spirited English version of James Clarence Mangan:

THE GERMAN'S FATHERLAND.

Where is the German's Fatherland?
Is it Prussia? swabia? Is the strand
Where grows the vine, where flows the Rhine?
Is it where the gold skinn Baltic's brine?
No—yet more great and far must be regand
Must be the German's Fatherland!

How call they then the German's land?
Bavaria? Brunswick? Ha! that scanned
It where the Quadar Sea extends?
Where storms roll the frozen bends?
No brother, no!—thou hast not spanned
The German's dominion Fatherland!

Is, then, the German's Fatherland
Westphalia? Pomerania? Stand
Where Arndt's wayriess waves sweep;
Where Weeser winds, where Danube sweeps;
Hast found it now? Not yet! Turn and
Elsewhere the German Fatherland!

Then say, Where lies the German's land?
How call they that unconquered land?
Is it where Tyrol's green mountains rise?
The Swittzer's land they dearly prize,
Or Provence's purest flowers fan—
But no, 'tis not the German's land!

Where, therefore, lies the German's land?
Bagtise that great, that ancient land!
Is't Alsace? Or Lorraine that's won
Wrenched from the Imp-rial diadem
By wiles which princely treachery planned?
No, these are not the German's land!

Where, therefore, lies the German's land?
Name now at last that mighty land—
Wherever resounds the German tongue—
Where German hymns to God are sung—
Where spotless faith's inviolate stand?
This is the German's Fatherland!

That is his land, the land of lands,
Where'er his sons bind true their hands;
Where'er resounds the fatherly
Where Valor lights the flashing eye,
Where Love illumes the cheerful brand—
That is the German's Fatherland!

That is the German's Fatherland
Where Hate pursues each foreign hand—
Where true is the name for friend,
Where Freedom's altar is the end,
And France's voice is spurned and banned—
That is the German Fatherland!

That is the German's Fatherland!
Great God! look down and bless that land!
And give her noble children souls
To cherish while it remains the,
And love with heart and aid with hand
Their Universal Fatherland!

A Talk About Preserving Fruits.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

In no other department of housekeeping has there been so great progress, during the past dozen years, as in the preservation of fruits. It is now practicable to have a supply all the year, nearly as good as the fresh picked. Instead of the dried apples, peaches, cherries and currants, and the concentrated costly jars of preserves to be brought out only for "company," or special occasions, it is now easy, and economical in money as well as in health, to have a daily supply of good, naturally flavored, almost fresh pie plant, strawberries, cherries blackberries, raspberries, peaches, huckleberries, apple sauce, &c. The fruit thus kept, is healthful, and, with high-priced butter, a cheap bottle of nice fruit upon the tea table, is economical, as it furnishes both nutriment and condiment.

There are various contrivances and methods for accomplishing the object, and each season brings out from half a dozen to two dozen new devices. In what follows, we speak wholly from home experience, remarking that we have latterly been almost uniformly successful in securing a full supply of various fruits, that have been agreeable to the home circle as well as to visitors. The other requisites, after the fruits, are some good, convenient form of bottles or cans, a cooking vessel, and sugar.

The Fruits.—Fruits of all kinds are easily preserved, as are also rhubarb or pie plant and tomatoes. The main supply of fruits proper for the year consists in the order of abundance: First—Of Peaches, when plenty. Second—Strawberries. Third—Cherries, when plenty. Fourth—Pears. Fifth—Raspberries and blackberries, &c. Apple sauce is put up incidentally at different seasons, usually in the bottles used for other fruits. Pie plant and tomatoes are preserved in large quantities, so as to have an abundance whenever wanted, until they come again. Indeed, all the fruits are put up in supply to last until a new crop of each, and in a season of special abundance, a two years stock is laid in. We seldom find much difference in bottles of fruits opened after one, two and sometimes three years.

Bottles and Cans.—We have used a dozen different kinds, and succeeded with most of them, but have latterly settled down upon a simple form of glass bottle, usually quart size for everything but tomatoes, and in part for these. Our chief failures have been with some tomatoes carefully put up in glass bottles, which fermented; yet we shall continue to use these, expecting that further experience will secure unfailing success. We have never failed with tomatoes in sealed tin cans, large and small, and they do not seem to act upon the tin at all. Glass is always preferable, however, for all preserved fruits, &c., as the natural effects may sometimes result from corrosion. Any kind of glass bottles will answer, if the neck be large enough to receive the fruit handily, and of such form as to admit of tight corking—if soft corks of good quality can be obtained to fit them. If the corks are softened in hot water, pressed in firmly, and covered tightly with wax and cloth tied over, or with a well waxed cloth tied on, they answer. A corked bottle inverted into a little dish of pulp, or in a saucer containing a spoonful or two of cement, is effectually closed, if care be taken not to leave any air-bubbles around the edge. The cement used is one and a half ounces of tallow melted with one pound of common resin, in a pot or iron vessel. Make in quantity, and heat it up as often as needed; every melting improves it. The only care required in using wax for closing the bottle mouths, is to have the necks wiped clean after the fruit is put in, so that the wax will adhere firmly to the glass.

We now mainly use some kind of patented bottles with over-a-closing spun on India rubber ring, which dispenses with wax. Any form that will absolutely shut out all access of air will answer the purpose.

The Cooking Vessel.—The best is the iron porcelain kettles, quite common, which are very convenient for many cooking purposes. They are iron vessels, coated on the inside with porcelain, or white earthenware, glazed. One holding five or six quarts will answer. While flat ones are preferable for supper or even dinner vessels, if well cleaned, or a tin pail or pan may be used.

The Sugar.—For very nice preserved fruit, as white peaches and pears, the best refined A sugar is desirable, and for all kinds, we think sugar as refined B sugar is best, and even cheapest on the whole. For apple sauce, put up for general family use, C, or the best light brown, will answer. Our rule is to use just sugar enough to fit the different kinds of fruit for the table. Some families like more, and some less; hence no definite rule can be given. For the sweeter fruits, strawberries, cashes, sweet pears, huckleberries, and the &c, we use 1 to 2 pounds of sugar to the gallon f water, or ½ to ¾ pounds to the pint. For ore acid fruits, as cherries, plums, sour pears, irrants, crab apples, &c., about one pound to e pint, more or less, according to the acidity, d ripeness.

Selecting and Preparing the Fruit.—As rule, choose fully ripe fruit, but not that overpe. A soft or decaying spot may injure the ver, and tend to decay the whole. If too ripe, the flavor will be inferior. The berry uits are to be sorted, defected ones rejected, ems and hulls removed, and carefully put iickly washed if soiled, though this is always be avoided if possible, as it injures the flavor pecially of raspberries and strawberries. aches, pears, &c., need paring. Some scald aches, to aid in removing the thin skin, but ey are better pared. They may be preserved hole, but are better cut in halves and the stones moved.

Cooking the Fruit.—Three methods are ed: Some place the fruit in bottles, with sugar ded, put on the covers nearly tight, set the ttles in warm water, and heat to boiling, and ter time is given to heat the fruit through, the vers are fastened down closely. We prefer, as ing less troublesome, to first cook the fruit in e porcelain or tin vessels, and then dip it hot to the jars, which must have been previously rmed to prevent their breaking as noted be-. For the nicest preserves, the fruit may be ked in a syrup first, and then dipped out o the hot jars, and a new syrup be filled in . The cooking syrup may be used for several cessive batches of fruit, and finally for poorer ds of fruit, or making common sauce. For linary preserving, the fruit, and the syrup d in cooking it, may be dipped together into bottle. The amount of cooking is important. little hazards the keeping, and too much only mars the appearance, but it greatly inases the flavor. In all cases have the syrup ling hot and over the fire when the fruit is t put into it, and it will then heat through fruit becoming soft or breaking to pieces. If e fruit is not thus heated through it will soon ment, and the bottles will burst. Only ough to fill three or four bottles should ooked at a time, or some will be overdone, trawberries should be cooked but three or minutes before dipping them into the tles, which should be previously all ready hot. With this precaution they retain their ural form and flavor.

eaches, being a larger, require a little more e to heat through, but when fully ripe, five seven minutes is long enough, and the same me of well ripened pears, especially the Bartand Ve galiels, which, by the way, make a st delicious preserve.

uinces and hard pears may cook ten to fifn minutes, or more, for they should become der.

he general rule for cooking is to have the fruits just heated through the centre, as ckly as may be after they go into the syrup, then get them into the bottles immediately, ing no time for the escaping of the aroma. matoes, well ripened, are scalded to skin easily, then put into just water enough to vent burning, and carefully cooked threeters to a full hour, thus reducing their bulk erially. A very little salt is added, but no r. They can be seasoned and sugared n wanted for use.

Sugaring on Pie Plant.—Cut the stems in ll pieces, as usual. Cook with only a few antuls of water to keep it from burning beits own juices are at liberty. Boil half an r so, or until ready for the table and botwithout sugar added. This is excellent for ter and early Spring use as sauce, and in ng pies. It may be used in various ways. h crackers a pie very closely resembling e pie, can be made.

Bottling.—Have all needed bottles, corks, rs, wax, if used, &c., ready before beginning ook the fruit. Have a kettle of hot water on stove, and the last thing before cooking the , dip a bottle rapidly in and out of the hot r until heated through, then fill with hot r and let it stand, and so with all bottles needed for one batch of fruit. n that be cooked, pour out the hot water, dip full of fruit and syrup, or, if new p is used, as noted above, fill with the hot skimmed out, and pour in the new syrup For soft or nice fruits, dip in carefully, the jar inclined, to avoid bruising or king. Let the bottles stand about two utes, jarring them to facilitate the escape f bubbles; wipe the tops carefully clean a damp hot cloth, then pour in enough more p to fill them, if there is much settling, apply the caps, and clamps, or other covor corks, close the bottles as closely as may r air-tight. One point is to have little if air left in the fruit. As there is always a often enough to produce a tuft moldiness e top, which does not injure the juice, it ell in opening a jar of fruit, to skim re a thin film from the top. Store the bots in shelves in the cellar or other cool place, e they will not always be exposed to great es of temperature.

Hay Ice Pitcher.

The following simple mode of keeping ice water for a long time in mmon pitcher is worth knowing: Place betwo sheets of paper (newspaper will an- thick brown is better) a layer of cotton g, about half an inch in thickness; fasten ds of paper and batting together, forming circle; then sew or paste a crown over one making a box the shape of a stove-pipe hat, ut the rim. Place this over an ordinary r filled with ice water—making it deep ugh to rest on the table so as to exclude r—and the reader will be astonished at the th of time the ice will keep, and the water ld cold after the ice has melted.

Professors of Robert Fulton and Prof. S. Morse are to be erected in the city of New by the municipal Government.

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JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have a private use of the same. jel5-1y

OUR GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

Advertised for July 4th will positively be given at CITY HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA., MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.

FIRST CLASS MUSICAL TALENT ENGAGED.

GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF $70,000

Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including City Property, Greenbacks, Fine Farms, &c.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.

No blanks. A gift for every ticket holder.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Fine Three Story Brick Residence, corner Canal and Chestnut street, Allegheny $14,000
1 Brick Residence, No. 17 Grant street, Pittsburgh 6,500
1 Brick Store House, No. 17 Anderson street, Allegheny 5,000
5 Fine Building Lots in Center of East Liberty, near P. R. R. Depot 2,500
5 City Lots, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 Ridge st., Pittsburgh 2,500
1 gift in Greenbacks $1,000
1 gift in Greenbacks 500
1 gift in Greenbacks 250
1 gift in Greenbacks 125
1 gift in Greenbacks 100
1 gift in Greenbacks 50
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each 1,000
200 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each 1,000
1,000 gifts in Greenbacks, $2 $3 each 2,000
2,000 gifts of good, Interesting Books 2,000
1 Grand Piano-Forte 800
1 Fine Horse and Top Buggy 700
10 gifts of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, each 1,000
10 gifts of excellent Melodeons 1,000
9 gifts each in Jewelry—Aggregate 2,000
Viz: 3 Diamond Rings, 2 Diamond Pins, 4 fine Gold Watches.
11 gifts of Western Farms, to-wit:

Nine in Missouri,

LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

Four in Shannon county, One of 251 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each. Two in Ripley county of 160 Acres, and Two in Oregon county, each 160 Acres. Also, Two Farms in Marathon county, Wisconsin, 160 and 80 Acres respectively. All well Farming Land in good settlements.

Also, 40 Interests (1 32 each) in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek, Venango county, Pa., in-cluding three flowing wells, and other good wells in that wonderful region. These interests will be represented as FORTY GIFTS valued at from $300 to $2,-000 each. Maps showing the location of all the lands, &c., on hand.

Persons wishing to examine deeds, or certain articles of the above property can be accommodated at our office, where all the partiulars may be obtained. Warrantee Deeds given for all the above Real Estate.

A CORRECT LIST, INCLUDING THE TICKET HOLDER'S NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND THEIR TICKET NUMBERS IN EACH GIFT, A COPY OF WHICH SHALL BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CONCERT OR NOT, Our smallest gifts are photographs of the finished persons.

The drawing will take place after the concert, four nights in succession. A committee will be appointed by the Ticket Holders, after the concert intend the same, and see that the gifts are distributed impartially and the result published immediately.

Greenbacks, Deeds, &c., forwarded by express.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY Town and Village, within 500 miles of Pittsburgh, to whom liberal inducements are offered.

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address $4 50
10 Tickets to one address 9 00
50 Tickets to one address 43 50
100 Tickets to one address 85 00

Tickets selling fast. Get up your clubs and send on your orders with the name and address in a list of each subscriber.

Number of tickets issued. Increased to 70,000. Price $1 each. They are for sale at our office.

NO. 70 FIFTH ST.,

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And at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores of this city and Allegheny.

Send by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage. 5 cents for circulars.

Money may be sent in at our risk, either by draft, postoffice order, express or registered letter.

We have excellent references, with which our agents are furnished.

N. B.—Although our tickets issued for the 4 h inst., were nearly all sold, yet from the delay in delivery necessary to defer our Concert a few days, to allow our ticket agents time to correct their reports, we must positively have the Name, Postoffice address, and Number of each person's ticket, or we can't do justice to our ticket holders, ourselves or our references. Of course tickets issued for the 4th will be good for the 30th, and have an equal interest in all the gifts.

Agents must be careful to forward reports so as to reach us by 30th inst., as our concert will certainly take place on the 30th without fail.

No extra charge for admission.

It will be seen that we have added some very valuable city property to our list, at a moderate price.

All communications should be addressed to

M'DONALD, THOMSON & CO.,

jy7td Box No. 506, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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OFFICE.—No. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

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Particular attention given to shipment of COAL on COKE Wharf. jy28

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Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.

GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas't

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YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,

For gas, manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Oscela Station, Connellsville railroad.

Barges loaded with dispatch.

Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.

Office, 81 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

T. S. PATTERSON, superintendent.

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Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se6-tf

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THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co.'S CottAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

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The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.

Special attention given to correspondents.

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MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the

DISTRICT COURT

OF THE UNITED STATES for the WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA to me directed, I will expose at PUBLIC SALE at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on

Monday, the 6th Day of August, 1866,

At 2 o'clock P. M.,

THE STEAMBOAT "SPRAY,"

Her Boats, Machinery, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, as the now is, at the Pittsburgh wharf. Seized and attached as the property of T. A. PACKARD, et. al., vs. STT etal. Terms of sale, cash—Government funds.

PITTSBURGH, July 23, 1866. J. 24-8s

GREEN APPLES.

50 bbls. choice New York State Green Apples, just received and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,
se22 141 and 143 First street.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

mh10-eod

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

Capital - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and sold.

OFFICERS.

A. PATTERSON, President. | JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. PATTERSON, JAMES McCANDLESS, CHARLES LOCKHART, WM. H. BROWN, JOHN MELLON, WM. REED, ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, WM. DOUGLASS, WM. S. HAVEN.

ja2-sod

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. HENRY W. POTTER. (Late Secretary of State.)

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act entitled a National Currency, and changed title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive deposits on favorable terms, buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same careful attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who may favor us with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. MACKEY,
THOS. WIDDIFIELD, JOHN WILSON.
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President;
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

mf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator.

[Copyright secured.]

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

NEW STYLES

OF

COLD CHAINS

SLEEVE BUTTONS

AND

FINGER RINGS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 Fifth Street.

OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

jy23

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES,

STATUARY, BUSTS, FOUNTAINS,

Architectural Decorations, Designs and Models of Every Description, at the most Reasonable Rates.

I. BROOME,

90 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

jy19-y M

AT

EATON'S,

BEAUTIFUL LINES OF

Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
Misses' Printed Linen Handkerchiefs
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Per Collars and Cuffs,
Elegant Silk Fans,

Drab, Brown and Black Linen Fans,
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Wide Jaconet Flouncings,
Ladies' and Misses' Cotton Hose.

N. B.—We are now closing out our stock of SILK and CLOTH SUN UMBRELLAS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FANCY GOODS AND BOTIONS

In great variety,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth st.

jy24

PROPOSALS.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Land Scrip for Sale.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this state, the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1866.

This Land is to be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money bid for the same, (certificates of which must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.

For the Board of Commissioners,

Harrisburg, July 11, 1866.—jy16-tMY

Treasury Department,
Office of Supervising Architect,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until August 10th, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom House at Dubuque, Iowa, Toledo, O., Cleveland, O., Pittsburgh, Pa., Louisville, Ky., and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, O.

The apparatus requir d may be of the hot water system, low pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined; and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions and plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface to grate surface, &c. In the case of cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It is required that the temperature shall be 70° during the cold st season, and 60° during the mildest, and put up complete, including screens for coils, within a reasonable time from the date of order, and in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments, not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made from time to time as of authorized; the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during the winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the party will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the collector of Internal Revenue for the district.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interests of the government to do so; and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Separate proposals may be made for each building, if desired. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

jy18-1aug 10

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

20 lbs. fresh Prime Roll Butter;
10 lbs Prime Roll Butter.

For sale by

mh26 J. B. CANFIELD,

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, with-in 1 mile of Port Perry, and 1 mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL sufficient for family use; well watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other out buildings. There is a nice lot in the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of S. B. WILLS,

No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
or of James White, on the premises.

my26-3m

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 316 acres all tillable land and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fences. The improvements are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. It contains an orchard of 250 APPLE TREES in a bearing condition, a VINEYARD OF 15 ACRES of CATAWBA GRAPES, in full bearing. The farm is generally well watered with NEVER-FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underlaid with coal, and is well adapted for all kinds of grazing and fruit cultivation. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to

ADDISON LEECH.

jy21-3m Leechburg, Pa.

SAW AND GRIST MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing 3,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The Mill is run by water power having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in good order and best condition.

The Grist Mill

Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent running order. It has FOUR RUNS OF ROCK AND A HALF BURR STONES IN IT, and can manufacture 100 barrels of flour every 24 hours. The building is of stone, 3 stories high, and 40 feet square, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade, For full information, apply at the address

ADDISON LEECH.

jy21-3m Leechburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Suitable for a Dairy Farm, in Ross township, 3½ miles from Pittsburgh, near Lighner's old stand, on the Perrysville plank road, on which is erected a good substantial two story House, containing nine rooms, with all modern improvements with Tenant House, Spring House and Stable. Also, a large Bank Barn, 40 by 60, with stabling for 35 to 40 head of stock; a fine orchard containing about 200 fruit trees of the best quality, together with a large variety of grapes. The farm contains about 14 acres, all well set in grass, and in the best of springs, and is the highest state of cultivation. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars address GEORGE HILDRUP,

jy21-s Or address Box 306 Allegheny City.

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

Liberal Terms to Settlers.

Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber, and offering unusual inducements to purchasers. Some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Gauley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Unentered Land unimproved at the extremely low price of four dollars per acre. Title perfect. Surveying and other above number of acres. A large settlement has already been formed on the Kanawha. Near title warranted. For further particulars, address

WM. M. MOFFETT, Attorney at Law.

Or call at PARK & BRILL, THIRD STORE, No. 77 Federal street. myl5-daw1m

FOR SALE—

A place of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation. The improvements are a two story frame house, four rooms, good spring of water, with spring house at the door. Also, a frame stable, carriage house and other two tenes. For further information, terms, &c., apply at Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

jy19

FOR SALE--

Two adjoining three story Brick Dwellings on Pike street, opposite front of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. One contains 13 rooms, beside bath, wash and dry rooms, and the other 12 rooms. Each house contains eight rooms and finished cellar, with large yard in front. Each lot 24 feet front by 90 feet deep to Mulberry alley.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

jy17

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—10 building lots, having each a front on Bedford street, of 20 feet, and a depth of 70 feet, with alley, a short distance beyond the water main in the 7th ward, offered at the low price of $110 per lot, on easy terms. Apply at once to

jy18 E. McLAIN & CO., 122 4th street.

FOR SALE—

500 acres Coal, near Menafield, and 600 acres near Statesdown, on Chartiers Creek, Ohio and Pittsburgh Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

jy17

FOR SALE—

Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of Bulger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and 20 miles from the city. Also, a farm of 100 acres adjoining the above, on the railroad running through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under cultivation, the remainder in timber. 50 acres of the above is

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEY,
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

jy3

FOR SALE—

106 ACRES COAL,

Situated one mile west of Bulger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

jy3

BRICK HOUSES

FOR SALE,

In the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. The undivided One-Third of the Estate of the late JOHN J. VAUGHN, can be bought by applying to Mrs. KEELY, on the premises, or to S. EMERY,

Braddock's Field.

FOR SALE—A Two Story Frame

Dwelling in Birmingham, on Center Street, between Carson and Washington streets, containing 5 Rooms and finished attic. The house has been newly painted and papered. Possession given immediately.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

jy12 Room No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

COAL MINE FOR SALE.—The IRON CITY COAL COMPANY offers for sale on favorable terms their property, consisting of 25 acres of timbered land, good buildings and mining facilities, on Ohio River, four miles from the city. The coal is known for its purity. The mine has been successfully worked for the last eight years, and is now in the most perfect working order, and can be put up complete, including screens for coils, within a reasonable time from the date of order, and in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments, not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made from time to time as of authorized; the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during the winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the party will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the collector of Internal Revenue for the district.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interests of the government to do so; and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Separate proposals may be made for each building, if desired. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

jy18-1aug 10

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

20 lbs. fresh Prime Roll Butter;
10 lbs Prime Roll Butter.

For sale by

mh26 J. B. CANFIELD,

HOUSE

FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Lot 20 by 80.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT.

my24-eodtf 115 Penn street

FOR SALE.—SEWICKLEY RESIDENCE.

Twenty six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which is a two story frame dwelling containing twelve rooms, built in modern style; cellar under the whole house; two wells of never-failing water; an excellent water, 1,500 fruit trees, including every variety. Three acres in grapes; also, a large flower and kitchen garden, and abounding in shrubbery and flowers.

HILARY BRUNOT,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

my2

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one half mile from Wilkinsburg. It acres, 136 perches of land, a fine new dwelling, 7 rooms, with kitchen and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

ja15-tf J. S. KING

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For further information address, apply to me at No. 60 Grant street Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
Attorney at Law.

ap4-tf

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL. JAMES M'COMBS.

MACKRELL & M'COMBS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 89 Grant Street,

my25 PITTSBURGH PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

No. 71 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH.

my19

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment,)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. M. Smith,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se6-tf

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. S. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, will competent as solicitor, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold, taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly

se6

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE TURF.

THE TROT TO-DAY.

The trot reported to take place to-day between "American Star," "Josephine," "Mary Ann" and "Joe" is postponed, and in lieu thereof, a match has been made between "General Selgie" and "Batting John." The stock consists of two gieldings—sorrel and bay—who have made remarkably good time, and it is expected their trial of speed to-day, will be one of the most interesting of the season. The following is the programme:

OAKLAND PARK TRACK.—Thursday, July 26th 1866. Trotting match, to harness, mile heats, best three in five, to rule.

William Small names s. g. "General Selgie," John Mills names b. g. "Batting John."

GREAT TROT NEXT WEEK.

A trial of speed has been agreed upon (by their owners) between the "Josephine," "Annie Laurie," "Joe Curry" and "Orphan Boy," to take place on the 30th instant. The following is the programme:

OAKLAND PARK TRACK, Monday, July 30, 1866.—Premium of $100, entrance fee $50; the whole to go to the winner. Trotting in harness, mile heats, best three in five to rule.

F. Lafferty names b. m. "Josephine."

J. S. Reiter names g. h. "Joe Curry."

Owner names b. m. "Annie Laurie."

H. B. Van Voorhis names b. g. "Orphan Boy."

LADIES' DAY AT OAKLAND.

On Tuesday next, a trial will take place at the Oakland Park Track, for gentlemen's driving horses only; premium fifty dollars. Due notice will be given of the entries. On this occasion no gentleman will be allowed on the stands unless accompanied by a lady. Private families will be provided with places inside the circle of the track, if desired. Every arrangement has been made to afford a fine equestrian entertainment, and it promises to be a grand success.

RUNNING MATCH TO-DAY, &C.

A grand running match will take place this afternoon, at the Union skating Park Track in Allegheny city. The entries have been made by private citizens owning valuable blood stock. The track is one of the finest in this section of the State, and a good exhibition of speed will unquestionably be afforded visitors.

THE TROT YESTERDAY.

The trot announced to take place yesterday afternoon, at the Eastern Exchange Driving Park, at East Liberty, gave promise of being a fair and interesting trial of speed, for the purpose of settling a mooted question between the admirers of the stock itself, but interested parties managed to obtain control of the track and race so that the affair resulted differently. The stock consisted of the well known trotting mare "Annie Laurie," a grey stallion named "Joe," and a bay gelding called "General Sherman," and are counted fast by our local turfmen. They have made performances of the most creditable character, sustaining this opinion, and with their friends admirers on every occasion that they have appeared upon the track. But "Annie Laurie" and "Joe" have not well matched in point of speed, under the saddle. The mare is known to every turfman in this vicinity as one of the fleetest trotters of the day, and the game attempted to be put through yesterday hinged upon her reputation for speed. It was intended that strangers should risk their money on "Annie Laurie" and that the horse should win the race, he having comparatively little reputation, and therefore, no difficulty would be encountered in obtaining large bets. This far the scheme of the "Armstrong" party succeeded, but when it was manifest that the horse likely to loose the race, considerable manouvering was resorted to by the sharpers to save their investment. The trot was under saddle, mile heats, best three in five to rule. The first heat was easily won by "Annie Laurie" in 2:52. The second was "distanced heat" in 2:50, and the third heat was also won by the mare, in 2:59—by at least a full length. The rider of the horse, however, protested against giving the heat to the mare, and nearly half an hour elapsed before the judges rendered their decision. During this interim the prospects of winning the race by the horse was thoroughly canvassed and decided to be an impossibility. The judges having concluded their conference, ordered that the race should not proceed any further; that the purse be returned to the donors, and the "pool" to the buyers. The decision may have emanated from a few estimated individuals, but to the majority of those present, it was as obvious as the whole affair was discreditable.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

The Base Ball Excursion—The Enterprise at Johnstown.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
JOHNSTOWN, July 23, 1866

We left Pittsburgh this morning on the 7:50 Accommodation, and arrived here safely about noon. A committee of the Kickenapawling Club met us at the depot and escorted us to the Scott House, and having partaken of an excellent dinner, we immediately proceeded to the ball ground, which was situated at the junction of the Conemaugh river and Stone Creek. The game was a remarkably close one, and only five innings were played, resulting in an easy victory for the Enterprise. The hospitality of the Johnstown people is unbounded; not content with showing their kind feeling through the day, they gave us a splendid entertainment in the evening, at which speeches, toasts and songs were the order of the day—not omitting to mention a serenade by a brass band. As regards the ground, it is said to be not so uneven, and to tell the truth, the victory was so easily obtained, that there was no chance for much display. Irwin made three fly-catches, but that is so common for him that it is hardly worth mentioning. I forgot to mention that our short stop, Jacobus, was unable to come with us. Should he not be able to come to Harrisburg we will feel his loss severely. We leave here at six to-morrow morning for Altoona, where the Enterprise will play the Mountain Club, and perhaps the Juniata, of Hollidaysburg.

The following was the score:

ENTERPRISE.	R.	O.	KICKENAPAWLING.	R.	O.
Logan, 3b	2	3	Metzgar, 3 b	2	0
Kramer, 1 f	7	1	Bryan, 1 f	0	1
Rocket, 2 b	5	0	Helm, s. s	0	1
McKnight, c	6	1	Ramsey, 1 b	1	2
Irwin, 1 b	5	0	Graham, c	0	1
Ewer, s. s	4	2	Holdsmith, c	1	2
Peel, r. f	5	3	Holland, p	0	1
Graham, c. f	6	0	Montgomery, c. f	0	1
Pratt, j	3	0	Blood, j	1	0
Total	43	10	Total	7	15

Passed balls—Holdsmith, 8; McKnight, 1.
Fly catchers—Holdsmith, 1; McKnight, 1; Pratt, 2; Irwin, 3.
Home runs—Irwin, 1; Peel, 1; McKnight, 1; Kramer, 1.
Umpire—R. B. Grummell, of the Mountain Club.
Scorer for ENTERPRISE.

The match between the Enterprise and the Mountain Club, at Altoona, on Tuesday, resulted, we learn, in a draw:

Enterprise Victorious at Harrisburg.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, July 25.

Enterprise victorious after a hard fight. Score—Enterprise, 37; Tyroleans, 31.

J.

Match Game at Latrobe.

A match game was played at Latrobe on Tuesday, between the Eureka club of this city, and the Loyalhanna club of Latrobe, which resulted in the success of the latter, which was the challenging club. The game occupied two hours and thirty minutes. The following is the score:

EUREKA.	O.	R.	LOYALHANNA.	O.	R.
Clark, c	2	5	Watt, p	2	6
Diamond, p	4	2	Baldridge, 1st b	3	6
W. G. Wash, 1st b	2	3	Hunter, c	3	6
J. W. Wash, 2d b	2	3	Bowsier, 3d b	3	6
Simpson, 3d b	3	2	Smith, r. f	3	3
Ramsey, s. s	2	4	Anderson, r. f	3	3
Bickly, l. f	2	3	Blackburn, j	3	3
H. Weish, c. f	2	3	Griffeth, s. s	3	5
Gaches, r. f	2	3	McCabe, c. f	4	4
Total	27	31	Total	27	40

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th.
Eureka	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—4
Loyalhanna	3	5	0	1	5	8	3	1	1—40

Umpire, Mr. Geo. Noble, of the Loyalhanna.
Scorer for Eureka, Mr. W. Gaches.
Scorer for Loyalhanna, Mr. S. Bear.

Universal Exhibition of 1867.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I understand from the United States Agency for the Universal Exhibition of 1867, that important articles, and in fact any of those, the class of which is not full, may yet secure admission in the exhibition. Blank appliations have been sent me, which I will give with pleasure, as well as any information regarding the exhibition, to parties interested.

Very Respectfully, H. P. GENGEMBRS.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

Yesterday afternoon a difficulty occurred at a picnic, held at McFarland's Grove, during which a young man named Barney McFadden was cut in the right breast by Thomas Scanlon, a resident of Lawrenceville, and injured so severely that his life is despaired of. He was removed to his residence, No. 33 Webster street, and Drs. Gallagher and Shaw summoned, who dressed his wound. Last night Alderman Strain visited McFadden and took his deposition.

OLD SOLDIERS ON A PLEASURE TRIP.—On Tuesday afternoon, some thirty disabled soldiers, now inmates of the Soldiers' Home, Ninth ward, in charge of Dr. King, took a pleasure trip on the steamer Telegraph to Brownsville, and were handsomely entertained throughout the voyage. The old soldiers return their thanks to Capt. Bugher and Clerk J. H. Carmac for their many kindnesses, and especially do they feel grateful to David Morris, steward of the boat, for the substantial dinner provided by him. On arriving at Brownsville, the citizens of that village treated them most kindly, serenading them in the evening. The disabled heroes returned to the city yesterday, highly delighted with their trip.

ACCIDENT TO AN EQUESTRIAN.—On Monday evening, during the performance of Robinson's circus, at Tarentum, Mr. W. T. Odell, one of the equestrians of the company, was thrown from his horse, and sustained serious injuries. He was brought to this city on Tuesday, and taken to the Sirwell House, on St. Clair street, where he is now lying. He is attended by Dr. John Galloway, who has strong hopes of his recovery.

DEATH OF JUDGE WOODS.—On the 10th inst., Hon. John Woods, of Freeport, aged 66 years. Judge Woods was an old and estimable citizen of Armstrong county, and was at one time honored by his fellow citizens with the position of Associate Judge.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball was played on Tuesday afternoon, between the Eagle and Triumph Clubs. Score—Triumph, 28; Eagle, 34. There was good playing on both sides. The Eagles say they are open for a challenge from any club in the vicinity.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Margaret Graham, the keeper of a drinking saloon on Fulton street, in the Sixth ward, was fined fifty dollars and costs, yesterday, by the Mayor, for selling liquor on Sunday.

ROBBERY.—The tobacco store of W. P. Fullmer, No. 19 Water street, was entered on Monday night, and a quantity of tobacco stolen. The thief effected an entrance into the building by cutting a hole in one of the front shutters.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—The formal opening of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital will take place this evening. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Wilson McCandless, Rev. J. C. Fessling, D. D., L. H. WillIard, M. D., and Maj. Wm. Frew.

OWNER WANTED.—A large trunk and small valise, belonging to John Blank, of Greensburg, is at the Allegheny Mayor's office, where the owner can obtain it.

Meeting of the Friends of James Hamill.

Last evening the personal friends of Mr. James Hamill assembled at the Duquesne Hague House, when the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Under an impulse of national pride, our champion horseman, challenged "England's Own" to contest for the supremacy in equatic sports; And, Whereas, our representative was fairly defeated, we desire to express no less our appreciation of the skill and excellence of the Irish Atlantic competitor, than to applaud and approve of the genuine courage of our townsman and friend, James Hamill, who undertook so arduous a task; and, Whereas, The evidence we have received of the good entertainment of our representative "across the water" by the Tynesiders and of all Newcastle in particular, and of all the hospitalities extended before and after the races, is such as to compel us to our acknowledgments, and we will hold the fact in grateful remembrance; Therefore,

Resolved, That although unsuccessful in his mission abroad, we will welcome James Hamill upon his arrival in this city, as the representative of the genius and enterprise of our city.

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed by the chair to make necessary arrangements for the proposed reception.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on the same: Messrs. John Palsley, Henry Beaumont, Henry Kane, Alexander Murray, G. W. Leonard, John J. Torley, James G. Welsh, John Mellroy and John S. Cosgrove.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday evening.

A Heroic Young Woman.

A boy named Thomas Laughlin, son of Mr. William Laughlin, of the Eighth ward, was rescued from drowning on Tuesday afternoon through the presence of mind and heroic conduct of a young woman named Jane Murphy. The boy had gone into the Monongahela river near Lock No. 1, for the purpose of bathing, but getting beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, suddenly sunk beneath the surface. Miss Murphy, who had gone to the river to procure a bucket of water, saw the boy in imminent peril, and immediately went to his assistance. She advanced until the water was up to her neck, but succeeded in catching hold of the boy, and after considerable difficulty brought him on shore. Life was almost extinct, but by the prompt use of restoratives, the boy soon recovered.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—In the Court of Common Pleas this morning Judge Stowe delivered an opinion in the case of the Oakland Passenger Railway Company vs. T. J. Keenan and John H. Stewart, Sheriff. In 1861, Henry Fieldings, Jr., obtained a judgment against the railway company, to satisfy which a tract of land, containing about eight acres, situated in Peebles township was seized and sold at Sheriff's sale, T. J. Keenan, Esq., becoming the purchaser. After the purchase money had been paid and the deed delivered, the company prepared to give possession, when a writ was procured directing the Sheriff to dispossess them. In July last, Messrs. White & Bingle, counsel for the railroad company, obtained a preliminary injunction to restrain the Sheriff from executing the writ. A motion was subsequently made to dissolve the injunction, and after several postponements the arguments were heard by Judge Stowe yesterday. Yesterday morning Judge Stowe delivered his opinion dissolving the preliminary injunction previously granted.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON AT MEADVILLE.—The Meadville *Republican* contains a call for a Johnson meeting, to be held on Friday evening. The *Republican* says: The meeting will be addressed by ex-Governor William F. Johnston. We think that A. Johnson has precious few supporters in Northwestern Pennsylvania, except office-holders, office-seekers and Democrats; and that there will not be a corporal's guard of Republicans present at the meeting will sympathize with its principles and objects.

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—Mr. John H. Myers, a well known printer of this city, died yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, at his residence in the Diamond. The deceased was in his twenty-ninth year, and had been an invalid for several months past. The funeral will take place this morning at half past three o'clock, and will be attended by the Typographical Union in a body.

REWARD OFFERED.—A number of the residents of Sewickley have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Caroline Ford. The reward will doubtless have the effect of stimulating the police to renewed exertions.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. 3

"MAIZENA," WHAT IS IT?—It is simply a pure white flour from the choicest Indian corn. For puddings, blanc mange, &c., it is better than corn starch. All first class grocers use Keen's, Duryea's Maizena for food, and Duryea's satin gloss starch for the laundry.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, July 25—P. M.

The New York quotations to-day of no mean were: Gold, 146⅞; Eighty-ones, 108⅛; Five-Twenties, 106⅝; Ten-Forties, 97⅝; Seven-Thirties, 103¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Fort Wayne, 98⅜; Erie, 61½; Western Union Telegraph, 85½; Bennehoff, (oil) 5½; Pithole, 2; United States, 7⅜; Gregory, (gold) 20; Quartz Hill, 4; Smith and Parmalee, 8¾. The only noticeable change to-day in the above quotations is the advance in Western Union Telegraph, which is attributed to the probable adjournment of Congress before acting upon the several projects brought forward, and the success of any of them might have interfered with the monopoly now enjoyed by this company.

Bennehoff (oil stock) appears steady at our former quotations, and is being picked up for investment and speculation by such as believe that its intrinsic merits are such as to make it cheap in the face of any possible losses it may have sustained by the late alleged frauds.

—Our local market to-day shows no signs of improvement. Little interest is manifested in the regular weekly auction stock sales. The attendance at last evening was slim, and but few sales were effected. Nothing of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne or Pittsburgh was disposed of. A small lot of Allegheny National sold at 50¾; Second National Bank and Pennsylvania Insurance stock received no bid. The offerings were too few to attract many buyers.

—The New York Gold Exchange has adopted the following resolution: *Resolved*, That no member of this Exchange shall, directly or indirectly, transact business in gold publicly on the streets or sidewalks, or passages to the rooms of the Exchange, nor the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Any member violating this rule shall be suspended from the privileges of the Exchange for thirty days. This resolution shall take effect on and after Monday, July 23.

—The desire to invest in railroad stock is easily explained by referring to the returns made during the past year by the leading railroads of the country. The entire profits of thirty-seven roads, of the Eastern, Western and Middle States, amounted to $56,696,670.

The earnings, expenses, dividends, are, in the aggregate for the last fiscal year, of those of most interest to our readers, as follows:

	Earnings	Expenses	Div's
New York Central	14,570,331	11,278,554	8
Erie	15,134,775	10,995,284	6
Lackawaney & Amboy	4,359,192	1,859,192	35
Pennsylvania	17,460,109	11,070,098	10
Baltimore & Ohio	6,509,945	1,905,848	6
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	2,596,577	1,109,3 8	5
Cleveland & Erie	2,649,222	1,148,561	3½
Ft. W. & Chicago	3,000,000	1,500,000	10

—We published a few days ago a report of the National Underwriters' Convention held in New York. A resolution was there adopted, cutting down the commissions of agents to ten per cent.; but it is exceedingly doubtful if the best companies will agree to this reduction. It would be a very easy matter for an agent to pursue such a reckless course as to make a company more money at 10 per cent. than he now does at 15 per cent.; and the best and oldest companies will not be likely to pursue a course which is calculated to encourage recklessness.

Better to employ good men at fixed salaries, as our home companies do, who will not feel the same inducements to make commissions at the peril of the interests of the company for which they act.

—The latest quotations at the London Stock Exchange compare as follows with former returns:

&c.	June 27.	July 7.	July 8.	July 15.
Ill. Central	91 @ 91¼	87 @ 87¼	86 @ 86¼	79 @ 79½
Erie	39 @ 39½	37 @ 37¼	36 @ 36¼	34 @ 34¼
Consols	90¼ @ 90⅜	90¼ @ 90⅜	90¼ @ 90⅜	90¼ @ 90⅜

The following were the closing quotations for copper stocks in Boston yesterday: Bay State, 10¾@11; Concord, 5 offered; Copper Falls, 39@40; Hancock, 24½@25; Hilltop, 36@37; Isle Royal, 8@8¼; Mesnard, 3@4; Minnesota, 6 offered; Petherick, 9½@9⅝; Pewabic, 34@35; Phœnix, 7@10; Quincy, 44; Rockland, 5½@6; Star, 1½@2; Superior, 2¾@3; Toltec, 1½@1¾; Franklin, 40@45.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, July 26, 1866.

BUSINESS—We have nothing very interesting to furnish our readers this morning. Merchants seem to hold possession of the markets. The present season, however, has always been noted for inactivity, during the month of July. The Ohio river continues low, and the railroads are blockaded with heavy freights, however, were not very plenty, being largely made up of our own manufactures. The present week will be noted for the departure of one of the largest coal fleets that has ever left this port, exceeding in the aggregate over three millions of bushels. Flour—The market was steady but not very active, dealers confining their purchases to lots to supply their immediate wants. The Messrs. Kennedy, proprietors of the Pearl Mills in Allegheny have introduced new flour made from Southern spring wheat. The price was $15 50 ₱ barrel. This enterprising firm continues to transact a large business. Grain—The market continues inactive with but little doing. Owing to poor descriptions, Prices were very irregular and difficult to quote correctly. Butter—There was an improved inquiry for choice, but the receipts were light and not large. Cheese—Was in good supply as unchanged prices. Potatoes—The receipts were in excess of the demand; prices were uncertain and tending downward. Bacon—Prices were made to-day. Bulk sides are not salable above 12c, nor clear Sides above 21c, though hardly to be had at these figures.

Sugar-cured Hams are quiet at 23@24½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Flour is unchanged, with a moderate local demand at $9 00@ 25 for superfine.

Mess Pork—Unchanged, with a limited local demand at $35.

Lard—Unchanged and dull.

Bacon—In fair consumptive demand and prices steady, with sales of shoulders at 17½c; sides, 20¾@21c, and clear sides 22c.

Corn—Steady, with a fair demand at 86@90c for mixed in sacks.

Oats—Are a shade lower, but the demand is fair at 70@80c for prime in sacks.

Hay—Dull, with a small retail sales at $24 for prime in bales.

Cotton—Dull, at 36c for middling. The receipts during the last twenty-four hours were 426 bales. The stock in port not cleared, is 98,875 bales.

Louisville Provision Market.

July 23.—There was some improvement made on Saturday. Sales of 60 barrels rump pork at $27. Round lots of sides sold offered at $22 50; small sales at $23, lots of shoulders offered at $16 50; small sales at $17. Sugar-cured hams sold at 23@24c; clear sides, 21½c; and breakfast bacon at 24½@25c; sales of 10,000 lbs plain hams, 22c; sugar cured, 24@25c; sales of 10,000 Mackerel at 22c. Lard dull; tierces, 20½@20c; kegs, 22c, with sales of 5 kegs at 23c; a r und lot offered at 22½c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—The market was stiffer to day and prices some what recovered the decline of yesterday, with receipts offered and 7 reiections. Sales included 1 hhd at $2 90, 9 at 3d 95, 6 at 4d 60, 3 at 5 10a 5 60, 2 at 6 10a6 60, 5 at 7a7 75, 9 at 8 15a8 85, 6 at 9a9 60, 1 at 10 00, 6 at 11a11 75, 2 at 12 25, 5 at 13a13 75, 2 at 14 25, 2 at 15 75a16 00, 2 at 20 25a20 50, 1 box Ballard County at $30.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1866.

We note but few changes in the prices of articles enumerated in our weekly review of the family market. Vegetables are for sale in profusion, and vary somewhat in prices according to quality. New potatoes are offered at $1 25 ₱ bush, and the indications are that they will be obtained at a much lower rate before long. There are considerable arrivals of watermelons from Baltimore, which are retailing at from 40c to $1 00 each, according to size. Choice butter is scarce, and but very little other harvest. Prints sold at from 40c to 50c ₱ lb. New cucumbers are dull at any price. Green corn, from the Island Gardens, is coming in at 50c ₱ dozen. But few cauliflowers are for sale in this market. They are not doing well, and will be very scarce the whole season. Flour from new wheat is for sale at the Pearl Mills at $13 50 ₱ bbl. We have no change to note in the price of flour the present week, but every indication points to a decline before long. We quote the retail price of first class articles as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.			
Wheat loaf, each	10	Graham Crackers, ₱ lb	17
Rye "	10	Dyspepsia "	30
Indian, Crackers, ₱ lb	10	Cream "	40
Wine "	17	Graham Wafers, "	17
Soda "	15	Sugar Nutmeg, "	17
Oyster "	15	Ginger Snaps, "	17
Butter "	15	Sugar "	17
Butter "	15	Tea Cake, ass't, "	25
Sugar "	17	Ginger Bread, "	25
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.			
Butter, print, ₱ lb	40 to 50	Cheese, com'n Ohio	20
Prime Roll, "	35 to 40	Eggs, fres h, ₱ doz	25 to 30
Common "	30	Dutch Cheese, ₱ doz	20
Cheese, Goshen "	20		
FISH—FRESH.			
Lake Salmon	12	Frogs, ₱ doz	$2 00
Perch	15	White fish	15
Saukskaw Trout, ₱ lb	15		
FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.			
Cod dry ₱ lb	6 to 8	Mackerel, No. 1, shore	
Haddock (smoked) ₱ lb	8	Mackerel No. 2 large	$ 25
Halibut (smoked) ₱ lb	25	Mackerel No. 2 large ₱ lb	3
Barrington herring ₱ doz	50	Oysters, half can	65
Lobsters, 2½ ₱ cans	50	Oysters, can	75
Fresh Cove and spiced Oysters ₱ can	30	Salmon (smoked) ₱ lb	12½
		Salmon (pickled) ₱ lb	25
		Trout "	10 to 12
		Codfish (live) ₱ lb	10
FLOUR, MEAL, &C.			
Extra Family, ₱ bbl	14	Farina, ₱ paper	14
₱ lb	$13 50 to 15 00	Hominy, ₱ bush	1 00
Fancy flour	16 50	Indian Meal, ₱ bush	1 20
Buckwheat, ₱ lb	12	Meal unchanged. Sinnar, sales at 10½@ 10¾c. Provisions quiet. Whisky declined.	
Graham, ₱ paper	14		
Corn Starch, ₱ paper	14		
FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., DRY.			
Apples ₱ lb	20	Prunes (eating)	40
Almonds	40 to 50	Pecans	40
Cocoa Nuts, each	20	Brazil Nuts	40
Raisins ₱ lb	20 to 25	Filberts	25
Peaches, dry	20	Walnuts	25
English Walnuts	20	Dates	25
Chestnuts, ₱ bush	75	Figs	30 to 40
Dried Cherries, ₱ qt.	20	Citrons, ₱ lb	30
Prunes, do	20		
FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED, OILS, JELLIES, &C.			
Apples ₱ half peck	25 to 40	Peaches, ₱ lb cans	60
Apples ₱ peck	50 to 75	Peaches, ₱ lb canned	40 to 50
Green corn, 2½ ₱ can	50	Assorted Jellies in	
Tomatoes, do do	50	Tumblers	50 to 60
Blackberries, do do	50	Pickles, in jars	30, 50 to 60
Cherries, do do	50	Pickles, ₱ bottle	25
Sardines, ½ boxes	50	Salad oil, ₱ bottle	62½ to 1 25
" by the	30	Sauces, do	25, 50 to 75
Honey, strained ₱ lb	25	Hams, ₱ lb	30
Oranges ₱ doz	75 to 100		
GROCERIES.			
Coffee, choice Rio ₱ lb	30 to 33	Tea, Young Hn	1 50 to 2 00
"	30 to 33	" Bongtar	1 50
Roast Rio ₱ lb	40 to 45	" Imperial	1 50
Java	40 to 45	Candles, star ₱ lb	20 to 25
Sugar, brown, ₱ lb	15 to 15½	" tallow	15 to 20
" light	15 to 16	Lard ₱ lb	20
" crushed and powdered	15 to 16	Rice, ₱ lb	10
"	15 to 16	" S.